

January 22.

STOOD STRONG FOR NO CHANGE

Congressman Gardner Stood in Breach and Forced Committee to Hear Us on Fish Tariff Schedule.

(Special to the Times.)

Washington, D. C., January 21.—The committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, who are engaged in holding hearings preparatory to the preparation of the tariff bill for consideration in the special session of the next Congress, gave a hearing on the fish schedule to Congressman A. P. Gardner and a delegation representing the various branches of the fishing industry in Gloucester this forenoon.

The delegation present from Gloucester included Guy Cunningham, Esq., of Gloucester, of the Cunningham & Thompson Company; Fred L. Davis of the Davis Brothers Company, and E. Archer Bradley of the Sylvanus Smith & Company, representing the board of trade and the allied vessel owners and packers; Capt. Norman A. Ross representing the Master Mariners' Association and Antoine A. Silva, John P. Field and J. G. Grace, representing the various labor unions of Gloucester.

Previous to the hearing a conference was held with Congressman Gardner in his office at which a plan of campaign for the presentation of the case was discussed and adapted.

Had to Fight to Be Heard.

The committee originally had allotted the congressman 25 minutes from 11.55 to 12.20 for the presentation of the case; but when the delegation arrived at the committee room it was found that the committee had changed their plans without notifying the congressman and that the Gloucester case had been called some time before and passed over, no witnesses being present at that time.

Chairman Underwood first held that the case could not be presented at this time, as the witnesses were not present when called, and that other cases must now be heard in order. Captain Gardner appealed to the committee for an opportunity to be heard, however, stating that in every sense of fairness these men who had come all the way from Gloucester to present their case should now be given the opportunity, especially as it was not his fault or theirs that they were not present when called earlier in the morning.

Congressman McCall, a member of the committee, also appealed to Chairman Underwood and his Democratic colleagues, for fair play in the matter, pointing out the injustice of not allowing the Gloucester people to be heard, after their long journey here for that especial purpose. It was finally voted to allow Mr. Gardner to proceed; but after he had made a brief opening, and started to put on his first witness, Chairman Underwood stated that the rules of the committee only allowed one witness for each company, and pointed out that he had supposed that Mr. Gardner was the only witness to be heard at this time. Again Captain Gardner appealed to the committee for fairness. He pointed out that the committee had allotted him 25 minutes and he supposed that he was at liberty to use it as he saw fit. Accordingly, he had invited the representatives of the various branches of the fishing industry to present their case, and in view of the fact that practically the entire case of the fishing industry would be presented at this time, it seemed only fair that an opportunity should be afforded the men representing different branches of the industry to testify.

Gardner Won His Point.

Again Congressman McCall came to the defense of the Gloucester men, and after much more discussion, it was voted that Congressman Gardner be allowed 25 minutes of time to use in such a way as he saw fit.

In reality this preliminary discussion proved of benefit to the Gloucester men, for instead of the original 25 minutes allowed, they were in reality before the committee for an hour and a quarter, it being decided that the time taken by the members of the committee in cross-examination should not be included in the 25 minutes allowed for the presentation of the case.

Captain Gardner in opening explained the different branches of the

industry represented, who both catch, cure and sell the prepared fish direct to the retailer, the men who simply own vessels and sell their catch green, the men who own no vessels, but simply buy the fish green and cure it for the trade, and the laboring men engaged in the various branches of the industry. Mr. Gardner said that his constituents were not asking for an increase or decrease, being satisfied to have the fish schedule remain as it is from beginning to end. While they would like to have shell fish taken from the free list and given protection, nevertheless, he realized that such a request would not be considered by the committee at this time. He presented as the first witness, Antoine A. Silva, formerly an international vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and now a volunteer organizer of the Federation.

Mr. Silva Spoke First.

Mr. Silva appealed to the committee to continue the small duty of 3-4 of a cent a pound on green fish and 1 3-4 cents a pound on cured fish, not in the interest of the owners; but solely in the interests of the laboring men employed in the various branches of the industry. He compared the wages and living conditions of the men employed in the industry at Gloucester with those employed at the various fishing centers along the Nova Scotian coast, and said that with the duty removed, it would be absolutely necessary for the Gloucester industry to move to Canada, or else bring the wages and living condition of their employees down to the level of their Provincial brethren in order to meet the competition. Mr. Silva said that there was no city in the United States in which the relations existing between employer and employed were more amicable than in Gloucester.

To a question by Mr. Harrison of New York, Mr. Silva said that he did not believe that the removal of the duty would result in the reduction in a single degree of the price paid for fish by the consumer.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kitchen of North Carolina, Mr. Silva said that if some sacrifice must be made he thought it would be to the interest of the laboring man in Gloucester for green fish, rather than free fish to be placed on the free list, but he hoped as a representative of every labor union in Gloucester, that neither class would be disturbed.

Mr. Fordney of Michigan—In other words, my friend, you believe that protection should be fair and equal, and that the men who catch the fish are as much entitled to the protection of three-quarters of a cent, as are the manufacturers of the fish to a

protection of one and three-fourths per cent.

Mr. Silva—Absolutely.

Mr. James of Kentucky—Then I understand that you favor a protection for everybody except the consumer.

Mr. Silva—I do not understand exactly what is meant by "the consumer."

Mr. Longworth—As a matter of fact, Mr. Silva, is not every consumer a producer as well, except the tramp?

Mr. Silva—Yes, and some tramps are also producers.

Mr. Fordney of Michigan—Let me give you an example, my friend, if I may be a bit personal, not only for your benefit, but for the benefit of my friend from Kentucky, Mr. James. I take it from your appearance that you are not a drinking man, but I suppose that like all industries, there are some of your fishermen who take a little drop of rye whiskey, occasionally. They are the consumers of what is produced by my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky and his constituents, whereas Mr. James when he eats his fishballs is a consumer of the product of your fishermen, and in that way you are both producers and consumers. (Laughter).

Mr. James—I have consumed but few fish balls in my life; but I do not care to testify as to the other kind of balls in the gentleman's illustration.

Mr. Silva was excused at this point. He made an excellent witness and a

most favorable impression on the committee.

Fred L. Davis.

Congressman Gardner next introduced Fred L. Davis, who was before the committee for a half an hour. He described the method of conducting the vessel owning part of the fishing business, the method by which the crews are paid, and compared conditions in the American fisheries with those in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. He showed by figures how little profit is actually made on a fish cake by the man who cures it for the market, and gave figures from the time it is purchased in green form from the vessel until it reaches the consumer's kitchen.

Mr. Harrison—Do you believe that the removal of the duty on both classes of fish would be of benefit to the consumer; would result in a reduction in the cost of living?

Mr. Davis—I do not.

Mr. Harrison—Has not the price of fish increased in the last few years??

Mr. Davis—It has not to the consumer. As a matter of fact, in the last fifteen years fish has varied in price from nine to eleven and one-half cents a pound according to the supply and demand, sometimes it reaching the higher mark, and again falling back.

Showed Where It Cost Us More.

Mr. Davis described the difference in cost between the American and the Canadian owner in getting a vessel in readiness for the fisheries, showing that not only was the original cost of the vessel much higher in this country; but also the dories, the canvas, and every other item necessary to properly fit out a vessel for a trip.

He declared as his positive opinion that the removal of the duty on green fish would not result in the saving of a single penny to the consumer, although it would be likely to result in the fishermen themselves receiving less money for their catch in the vessel.

Mr. Fordney—In other words, the removal of the three-quarters cent duty on green fish would be robbing the vessel owner, the captain and crew for the benefit of the dealer who cures fish exclusively, and who would in reality secure an increase of protection by securing his raw material free and continuing to receive his old rate of protection.

Mr. Davis—Exactly.

Capt. Norman A. Ross.

Capt. Norman Ross next testified briefly showing the difference in cost between two schooners built exactly on the same lines and of the same material, one at Essex, Mass., and the other at Lunenburg, N. S. The one built at Essex had cost 15,000 odd dollars whereas the one built at Lunenburg had cost only 9000 odd dollars.

Mr. Rainey of Illinois—Then free ships would be of benefit to your industry.

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Capt. Ross—Not at all, because as a general rule, the Canadian ships are far inferior to those constructed in this country, both as to seamanship and durability.

John P. Field.

John P. Field, president of the Gloucester Union of Fish Handlers was the last witness, and testified to the friendly conditions existing between the working men and the employers at Gloucester, pointing out the hours and wages in Gloucester as compared with the Canadian fishing centers. He also read a telegram from a fishing concern on the Pacific Coast, and declared that the removal of the duty would injure not only the people he represented, but the men and women employed on the other side of the continent as well.

Mr. James of Kentucky asked the witness if the people who consume the fish are not obliged to pay the amount of the tariff. "Yes," said Mr. Field, "we will assume that for the sake of the argument, and I will attempt to show you just how much this tariff amounts to the original consumer in the course of a year."

Mr. Field then explained to the committee that if every person in the United States consumed six large cod fish balls every week in the year, the relative amount which each individual consumer would be obliged to pay, (assuming that Mr. James' argument that the consumer pays the tariff was correct,) would be so insignificant as to be most unnoticeable. During this testimony, the committee had considerable fun with Mr. James, who weighs in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, as to whether it was fair to apply the average of six codfish balls in this particular case. Mr. James allowed, however, that he had never eaten six codfish balls in his whole life.

This closed the list of witnesses, after which Congressman Gardner presented the resolutions adopted by the various Labor Unions in Gloucester interested, and an exhaustive brief on the whole fishing question submitted in behalf of the Board of Trade and Master Mariners' Association and prepared by Guy Cunningham.

After the hearing the delegation chatted informally with Senator-elect James, Congressman McCall, and other members of the committee, after which they were the guests of Congressman Gardner at luncheon.

The afternoon they spent in sight-seeing, and this morning called on President Taft, leaving for home in the afternoon.

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THEY BLAME THE SUMMER COTTAGERS

How the Newburyport Fishermen View Netting and Seining Bill.

Regarding the bill which Representative Webster of Boxford attempted to introduce in the legislature under a suspension of the rules prohibiting seining, netting and trapping from the New Hampshire line to Cape Ann, the Newburyport correspondent of the Boston Globe had the following to say in yesterday's issue:

The Ward 1 fishermen, and there are about 100 of them, were given a bit of a shock a few days ago, as it was to them unexpected, over a bill which the Representative from Boxford wished to introduce into the legislature. As the time for the introduction of new business had expired it went to the committee on rules, of which Representative Fowle of this city is a member. By them it was thrown out, as far as this session is concerned, so that these fishermen can feel easy for another year at least.

The proposed bill aimed to prohibit the use of seines or nets for taking fish in the waters of the Merrimac, Parker and Plum Island rivers, or in fact from anywhere along the coast between the New Hampshire line and Cape Ann.

The effect of such a law would be to entirely wipe out an industry which last year yielded some \$75,000 to these men, and in which they have invested upward of \$50,000. It was ostensibly urged to prevent the diminution of the food fish, but it had not been advanced by the Fish and Game Commission so much as by some of the summer cottagers who tried to show how they had been inconvenienced and annoyed.

For many years this matter of seining has been carefully dealt with by the fish commission, and the seiners have long labored under heavy restrictions and rules which they have done their best to faithfully observe. During all this time the taking of fish for bait to sell to the Georgetown and other banks fishermen has, at times, proved to them a most important source of revenue.

These fish are of no value for food, but to preserve such as are, and might be caught in the haul, salmon, shad and the like, which are practically, so far as the Merrimac is concerned, a matter of tradition rather than reality, the State Commission has been untiring.

There have been seasons when fish for bait were apparently running only in the waters of the Merrimac, and daily could be seen a large fleet of schooners anchored off the bar waiting to be supplied, sometimes delayed several days before they could be fitted out.

There is only about half an hour in the day when the net can be drawn, in the Merrimac, and it is seldom that

the men have time to make two successful draws on one tide. Only at slack water is it feasible to make the attempt. If perchance a salmon is found in the lot—and this happens once or twice in a term of years—it must be immediately liberated unharmed.

Of late years the hake is being more freely bought as a food fish, although the old fishermen always maintain the hake is a perfectly worthless fish for eating, unless it can be served within a very short time after it comes out of the water. This fish at times is found near the surface of the sea, in schools, and so can be netted, and with more modern methods and conveniences than prevailed a few years ago it can readily be made marketable.

To hear it objected that these nets reach "to the very bottom and caught everything, young fish and all," makes the old fishermen smile. In sweeping for bait in the river, the net might reach from surface to bed, but that, with only the fraction of an hour out of the 24 suitable for this sort of fishing, the young fish would stand something of a chance of escaping the mesh.

But the proposed bill has now gone over for another year, and within that time the Joppa fishermen will have time to gather their forces to put up a stiff fight, as they have very many times in the past, never lacking for able advocates who know all the ins and outs of the matter. It was said that this latest proposed bill was so broad and sweeping in its character that it would hardly be likely to meet with the approval of the fish and game committee, if it had advanced as far as that stage.

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ONLY ONE GILL NETTER WAS OUT

**Pretty Dull Day Along the
Water Front Here—One
Gill Netter in.**

It was a dull morning at this port today, the quietest for several days, not an arrival of any description being reported since yesterday.

Steamer Margaret D. was the only gill netter to life, Capt. Dahlmar securing 1500 pounds of fresh fish which were shipped to the Boston market.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are: Sch. Vanessa, 30,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 1000 hake, 7000 cusk, 2000 pollock. Sch. Teazer, 10,000 cod, 7000 salt cod, 18,000 halibut.

Sch. Flora L. Oliver, 20,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 2000 hake, 1000 cusk. Sch. Galatea, 4500 haddock, 700 cod, 2500 hake, 1000 cusk.

Haddock, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt.; large cod, \$5.50 to \$6; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$3 to \$6; pollock, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

THREE VESSELS FROM ONE FIRM

**Capt. Chisholm's Crafts Had
Good Fares at Boston
Last Monday.**

What is undoubtedly the largest stock made by three vessels from one firm in one day in the haddock fishery was realized Monday at T wharf, Boston, when three of Capt. Chisholm's flyers arrived at the dock with fine market fares of fish.

The crafts were schs. A. Platt Andrew, Capt. Wallace Bruce, sch Conqueror, Capt. Robertson Giffin, and sch. Thomas S. Gorton, Capt. Val O'Neil. The combined stocks of these crafts was \$5662 as follows:

Sch. Conqueror, \$2183, the crew's share, \$51.

Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, \$1945, share \$41.50.

Sch. A. Platt Andrew, \$2434.

FEAR DAMAGE TO OYSTERS.

**Recent Gales and the Low Tide May
Cause Severe Losses.**

A loss which may reach considerable proportions is thought to have been one to oyster beds in Long Island Sound by the recent high gales, and more particularly by the extremely low tides on January 3. Growers here who have visited their grounds fear that the industry has received a severe blow, the full force of which will not be felt until some time in the future, when a shortage of the shellfish will be revealed. At this time of the year, the growers do not send out boats on the beds except to those from which they are dredging for the market, so there has been delay in ascertaining the extent of the damage. All last week the heavy mists on the sound prevented steamers from locating beds, and inquiry made of growers indicates that many of them fear that in-shore beds have been covered with mud. In water of moderate depth there has been a shifting of sand which may have smothered young oysters, and the unusual swell in deeper waters may have added to the damage.

Frederick L. Perry, clerk of the Connecticut Shell Fish Commission, said that the oyster growers are very apprehensive over conditions. Some of them felt that the storms and low tides had proven very disastrous. In this case the losses would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

NOT SO MUCH FISH TODAY

**T Wharf Not Suffering for
Fish, But Prices Are
Some Better.**

Receipts at T wharf since yesterday are considerably less than on the first two days of the week, three off shores and one shore boat being reported.

Yesterday afternoon, sch. Vanessa arrived with a mixed fare of 52,000 pounds, while this morning sch. Teazer, Capt. Peter Dunsy from a halibut trip is in with 18,000 pounds of halibut, 7000 pounds of salt cod and 10,000 pounds of fresh cod. Sch. Flora L. Oliver has a fare of 38,000 pounds and sch. Galatea, 8200 pounds.

The dealers paid \$3.25 to \$4.25 for haddock per hundred weight, \$3.50 to \$6 for large cod, \$2.50 to \$3 for market cod, \$3 to \$6 for hake and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for pollock.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 1700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Pontiac, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Monitor, halibuting.
Sch. Harvard, halibuting.
Sch. Valerie, halibuting.
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.
Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.
Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., haddocking.
Sch. Harriett, haddocking.
Sch. Mary F. Sears, haddocking.
Sch. Adeline, haddocking.
Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.

Eastern deck handline codfish, large, \$5.25; medium, \$4.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.

Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Salt herring, \$3.50 per bbl.

Pickled herring, \$4.50 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.

All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, \$1.15.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, \$80c.; round, 90c.

Bank halibut 18c per lb. for white; 15c for gray.

Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbls. for salt.

Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

\$35,000,000 Worth of Salmon Packed.

The salmon pack for the entire Pacific coast, for 1912 was 5,905,120 cases worth between \$25,000,000 and \$37,000,000 according to tabulation completed by W. I. Crawford, secretary of the Association of Alaska Salmon Packers.

The pack is the largest on record exceeding that of last year by a few thousand cases. Here is the statement of the 1912 pack by districts, with returns from two canneries missing on the Washington coast, four missing on the Oregon coast and two missing on the Columbia river:

Alaska 4,065,350; Puget Sound, 415,425; Washington and Oregon coast and Columbia river, 427,770; British Columbia 996,575.

Vessel Sold.

Sch. Mina Swim, 92 tons gross and 60 tons net, built at Essex in 1904, owned by the Atlantic Maritime Company, has been purchased by Thomas LeFeuvre of LeFeuvre, of Burin, N. F., a member of the Newfoundland legislature. The Swim will sail for her new destination probably today and will engage in the bank fishery.

Jersey Fishermen Catch Summer Weakfish.

Pound fishermen operating nets along the shore at New Jersey caught summer weakfish and shad Tuesday. Capt. Cook one of the pioneers, was startled when, while examining some "summer weakfish" he discovered a shad weighing ten and one-quarter pounds.

"I have fished in all kinds of seasons," said he, "but this is the first time I ever caught 'summer weak' and shad in January.

The Herring Fishery.

The Newfoundland west coast herring fishery to date amounts to about 60,000 barrels.

The total number of barrels cleared to date for American ports is 20,655 and for Canadian ports 6324 barrels. There are yet five Gloucester and two Canadian vessels to clear with about 8400 barrels now making the total catch to end of season 35,379 barrels. —Western Star.

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Big Stock for the Hammond.

As a result the recent big halibut fare landed by sch. John Hays Hammond, Capt. Archie McLeod, the craft stocked \$4319.26, the crew's share being \$109.63 to a man clear.

Lockeport, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Twelve or 15 boats are fishing out of Lockeport this winter. Over 100 men are employed in them.

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RECORD PRICE FOR A FRESH MACKEREL.

To Capt. John Dahlmar of the little gill netting steamer Margaret D., belongs the honor of landing the first fresh mackerel of the season, which was brought in here yesterday afternoon and shipped to Boston.

The Margaret D. was the only gill netter to venture out yesterday. The craft is fishing off on Jefferies and as the craft lifted yesterday, the crew were very much surprised when they landed a large fresh mackerel on

board. It was a beauty and tipped the scale to just three and one-half pounds.

Yesterday afternoon, the prize was shipped to Boston and this morning was put up at auction at the T wharf Exchange. There was some lively bidding, the fish being finally knocked down to Freeman & Cobb at \$2.60, who in turn disposed of it to Prior & Towne, Faneuil Hall dealers, at \$3, which as far as is known is the highest price ever paid for a single mackerel.

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Portland Fishing Notes.

The fishing fleet brought relief to the local market to a marked degree on Tuesday and sent prices tumbling with a crash. Haddock were bringing from \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. a week ago, but the best prices paid Tuesday were from \$3.50 to \$4, the lowest figure that has been reached in weeks. The price for large cod, which has been holding fast at \$6.75 tumbled to \$5.25, while the fishermen who were late in arriving Tuesday morning had to dispose of their market cod at \$2.

Over 30,000 pounds of fish were dumped into the local market during Tuesday forenoon and it was late in the afternoon before they had been cleared from the floors of the various fish sheds. The schooners and their fares were as follows: Virginia, 17,000; Hockomock, 11,000; Topsail Girl, 10,000; George H. Lubee, 7000; Katie Palmer, 5000; Albert Black, 4000; Dorcas, 4000; Wautoga, 3500; Edmund Black, 3000; Albert D. Willard, 3000; Bernie and Bessie, 2000; Fannie Hayden, 2000; Margaret, 1500, and Hampton boats about 10,000.

FRESH FISH IN FAIR RECEIPT

**At T Wharf This Morning
With a Good Demand and
Prices Fair.**

T wharf dealers had a fair morning in its receipts of fresh fish which consisted of 11 arrivals in addition to the shipments here from the gill netting fleet, which landed yesterday afternoon.

The morning's arrivals included two of the beam trawlers, steamer Swell hailing for 36,000 pounds of haddock, 10,000 pounds of scrod and 300 cod, while steamer Surf had 43,000 pounds of haddock, 10,000 weight of scrod and 800 pounds of cod. The only other off shore in was sch. Benjamin A. Smith with 57,000 pounds chiefly of haddock. The shore fleet landed their average fares, which were in variety of haddock, cod and hake.

Wholesale prices on haddock were \$3.25 to \$3.75 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$5; market cod, \$2.25; hake, \$2.75 to \$5.25; pollock, \$3 to \$7.50 and cusk, \$1.25 to \$2.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Str. Swell, 46,000 haddock, 300 cod.

Str. Surf, 53,000 haddock, 800 cod.

Sch. Bertha A. Smith, 50,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 3000 hake, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Richard T. Nunan, 9000 haddock, 1400 cod, 2000 hake, 1500 cusk.

Sch. Dixie, 3000 cod, 100 pollock.

Str. Ethel, 1800 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Eva and Mildred, 2500 haddock, 700 hake.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, 5500 haddock, 200 cod, 5500 hake, 1000 cusk.

Sch. Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake, 1500 cusk.

Sch. Jorgina, 5500 haddock, 700 cod, 14,000 hake.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 800 haddock, 800 cod, 2000 hake.

Haddock, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$2.25; hake, \$2.75 to \$5.25; pollock, \$3 to \$7.50; cusk, \$1.25 to \$2.

ADVISORY FISHERIES BOARD.

**Canada Believes It a Good Thing and
Will Have One.**

The Dominion Fisheries Department has made an important forward move in the passing of an order-in-council authorizing the establishment of a fisheries board of an advisory character. Hon. J. D. Hazen, since his accession to the office, has had his attention drawn to the lack of progress, especially on the Atlantic Coast. Apart from fish breeding, the fisheries branch has confined its operations to providing and enforcing regulations regarding certain fisheries, whereas officers of the department have represented to the minister that encouragement can be given and development work can be done under efficient organization. The method selected is to get in touch with those engaged in the different branches of the fisheries and the marketing of fish by appointing a fisheries advisory board to be composed in part of certain officials of the government and in part of persons representing those engaged in the industry. The number of the non-official members will be thirteen, distributed as follows:

Nova Scotia—Three: Representing banking vessels, inshore fishermen and fish merchants and cannery. New Brunswick—Two: One representing the Bay of Fundy and one the Gulf men. Prince Edward Island and the Gulf portions of Quebec—One. Prairie Provinces—One each. British Columbia—Three: One for the cannery, one for the salmon fishermen and one for the deep sea men.

The official members will be the deputy minister, superintendent of fisheries, assistant superintendent, an expert in fish curing and handling and the commissioner of fisheries. There will be three committees who usually will meet semi-annually before the opening and after the close of the season. The board will meet once a year. The Atlantic committee will convene in Ottawa the first Tuesday in April and October; the prairie committee on the second, and the British Columbia committee on the third Tuesday of these months. Members of the board will receive per diem allowances but not salary, its functions will be advisory and it is expected that as a result of its advice a advanced policy can be adopted.